

Testimony of John J. Huber before the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. Friday, October 28, 1949 (pp. 598-599). 81st Cong., 1st Session.

Mr. Dekorn. Are you familiar with the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy?

Mr. Huber. Yes, I am. That is a Communist front set up to promote the Communists in China and the Far East generally; that is, to propagandize the American people on behalf of communism in Asia. This organization was formed at the home of Frederick Vanderbilt Field, who is an ardent supporter of the Communist Party as well as a writer for its publications. In connection with this organization, I was able to attend a closed meeting of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy held in the library of the building at 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, which houses the offices of a number of Communist-front organizations. Paul Robeson has his offices there. The building is owned by Frederick Field. Only known persons were admitted to this meeting and about 60 were present. Ira Golubilin was the chairman.

The first speaker, Hernando Abaya, a Filipino, and author of the new book, Betrayal in the Philippines, stated that not only during the war, but throughout the liberation period and up to that date, vitally important facts concerning the inner social and political conflicts in the Philippines had been kept from the American public and that he had access to a great deal of inside information. He said that before the war, he had been a journalist in Manila and one of the confidential secretaries of the late President Manuel Quezon. During the war, he was planted as an intelligence operative in the puppet government by the free Philippine guerrilla unit. After the liberation of Manila, he served as a political analyst, first for United States Army Counter-Intelligence, and later for Paul V. McNutt, United States High Commissioner. He declared that it was necessary for the American people to understand the antidemocratic character of United States policy toward the "free" Philippines.

- 2 -

He denounced the McNutt administration in the Philippines, explaining that since he had been "released" by McNutt, he no longer felt it necessary to keep confidential such information as he had been able to obtain. He emphasized that while President Truman and other high officials continued to support Manuel Roxas' Philippine Government, there remained in the files of the White House and Attorney General Tom Clark two copies of a report which, if made public, would be explosive. He stated that the Philippine people were easily swayed by newspapers and personalities; that 75 percent of them were illiterate; and, consequently, the collaborationists in the Philippines were high in official positions and that this was with American support and approval. He denounced President Roxas, stating that American intervention had saved Roxas from prosecution for high treason--an event which led to the exoneration of many other Filipino collaborators and eventually put the entire state, as it was then, in the hands of men who had worked closely with the Japanese and the entire economy under the control of men who had done business with Hirohito. He called for repeal of the Bell Act (the Philippine Trade Act), stating that the present policy of independence in the Philippines was merely a continuation of American imperialism, with only American capital interests and the Spanish people in the Philippines benefiting from the so-called Philippine Trade Act.